

I.O. -7760

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.To Shanghai, 7/10/1927.
Foreign Section

Please continue investigations with a view to tracing the origin of this propaganda. The paper used is rather distinctive and may furnish a clue. Mr. Bok has had some experience in inquiries of this nature. Does the printing and paper show that these leaflets came

from the same source as
previous editions?

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'JRH' or similar, written in a cursive style.

SECRET.

N.O.C/112/G.S.I.(b.111).

INTERNAL SECURITY OF TROOPS.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. C. I. D. 2780.

Subversive propaganda amongst members of His Majesty's Naval, Military and Air Forces.

1. Between the 15th August and 2nd October, no further cases of distribution of subversive propaganda to the troops in the Shanghai Area occurred.

2. On the night of October 2nd a number of pamphlets were thrown into the billets of the following units :-

- (a) Coldstream Guards, at the Waterworks, Kiaochow Road, Western District.
- (b) The Welch Regiment, Great Western Road.

In case (a) the bundle of pamphlets was picked up by a sentry, and handed unopened to the Orderly Room.

In case (b) the pamphlets were scattered over the ground, and although most of them were handed into the Orderly Room in the morning, it is probable that some copies found their way into the barrack rooms.

3. This type of propaganda cuts no ice whatsoever with the troops, and in their persistence in this type of subversive activity the authors of these effusions display a singular lack of appreciation of the character and mentality of the British soldier.

4. It will be noted that the billets of both the units visited are situated in the Western district of Shanghai, and although the persons who distributed the documents were not seen, it is probable that the distributing agency was the same in each case.

5. The pamphlets in question are attached as Appendices "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E" respectively.

6. In view of the Soviet decision to adopt new methods of subversive activity in China, (i.e. to concentrate on the working up of labour and agrarian unrest) the fact that 4 out of the 5 pamphlets distributed stress the advantages of co-operation with the workers and peasants movement, would seem to be conclusive proof of the Soviet origin of these documents.

7. The "Russia" of Sept. 23rd contained the following article :-
"Girl students of Vladivostock "party" school arrived in Shanghai recently by the Soviet steamer "Sishan" for the purpose of spreading propaganda amongst foreign troops. The newly arrived girl communists intend to obtain employment in local Cafes and dancing halls as waitresses and dancing partners".
Enquiries elucidated the fact that only 2 Russian females and 2 Russian males arrived on the "Sishan", it would, therefore, appear that there is no truth in the article in question.

8. The "People's Tribune" has not yet been published in Shanghai.

W. F. Blaker.

Shanghai.
4.10.27.
JDI/VW.

Colonel,
General Staff,
North China Command.

SECRET.

N.C.C./112/G.S.I.(b.111).

INTERNAL SECURITY OF TROOPS.

Subversive propaganda amongst members of His
Majesty's Naval, Military and Air Forces.

DISTRIBUTION.

G.O.C.	1	N.L.O.	1
G.S.O.1. (I).	1	Cdt. S.V.Corps.	1
C.S.A.	1	War Office.	3
C.R.A.	2	H.Q., S.China Command.	2
C.R.E.	2	O.C., Troops, Tientsin.	2
C.S.O.	1	H.Q., Malaya Command.	1
A.D.S.T.	3	H.Q., B.Tps.in Egypt.	1
D.D.M.S.	5	C.G.S., Simla.	3
D.D.O.S.	1	Dir.Inf.Bur.Simla.	1
D.A.P.M.	1	Military Att.Peking.	1
13th Infantry Bde.	1	" " Tokyo.	1
1st Bn.Green Howards.	1	H.B.M.Con.Gen.Shanghai.	1
1st Bn.Border Regt.	1	Ins.Gen.of Police,	
1st Bn.Middlesex "	1	Straits S.Singapore.	1
14th Infantry Bde.	5	Commr.of Police S'hai.	1
2nd Bn.Suffolk Regt.	1	Capt.Supt.of Police,	
5th Ad.Car Co.R.T.C.	1	Hong Kong.	1
12th R.Marine Bn.	1	War Diary.	2
N.S.O.(I).	5	File.	1

- 5 OCT 1927

Amis

hu

7760
2/10/27
October 1,

27.

My dear Jamieson,

Reference to copy of police report forwarded to you on August 27 concerning pernicious pamphlets circulated amongst Shanghai foreign residents, further investigation has been made but nothing obtained regarding the distributors or printers. There are strong indications that the pamphlets and envelopes were produced in Hankow. Further enquiries remove all suspicion against the man Y. S. Yung referred to in my former report.

Yours sincerely,

(3d.) E. I. M. Barrett.

E. G. Jamieson, Esquire, C.B.E.,
H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

No. *7760*
2/10/27

C. I. D. Headquarter Staff *Bladed!*

September 29, 1927.

Further **REPORT ON** pernicious pamphlets circulated among Shanghai
foreign residents.

Made by *cy* Det. Supt. Peck.

Forwarded by **C. I. D. SUPERINTENDENT**

Sir,

With reference to the attached, I beg to report that a thorough investigation has been made into this matter. But no information has been obtained regarding the distributors or the printers of these pamphlets and envelopes.

There are strong indications that the pamphlets were produced in Hankow and I am now under the impression that the envelopes were printed there also.

Further enquiries remove all suspicion against the man Y.S. Yung, referred to in my former report, and Messrs. Hirsbrunner & Co. have been duly notified to this effect.

Your obedient servant,

R. Peck
4 Det. Supt.

D.

I.

Information
C.P. *2/1/27*

Shanghai Municipal Police

C. I. D.
R. O.
7760

26/5/27.

C.I.D. Headquarter Staff

844/4/

August 26, 1927.

REPORT ON pernicious pamphlets circulated among Shanghai
foreign residents.

Made by C.D.I. Peck.

Forwarded by

C. I. D. SUPERINTENDENT

Sir,

With reference to the two pamphlets "Down with the Shanghai Terror" and "Stingy Shanghai", I beg to report as follows:
The pamphlets: On August 13, 1927 a large quantity of this literature was sent through the post to many residents in the Settlement and the French Concession. A copy of both pamphlets was enclosed in the envelopes addressed to persons residing in the Settlement, while the majority of those sent to French residents of the French Concession contained only the one entitled "Down with the Shanghai Terror" printed in French. Except in a few instances no attempt appears to have been made to distribute these pamphlets among particularly selected persons, as there are indications that names and addresses of recipients were taken haphazard from the Hong List or Telephone Book.

The envelopes: A miscellaneous collection of envelopes ~~were~~ ^{was} used of all shapes and colours. The names and addresses in all instances were typed. In the majority of cases coming under the notice of the Police, these envelopes bore printed reference to the firms of Messrs. Hirsbrunner & Co. in one instance, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh Ltd. in another, and the China Courier in a third.

Perusal of the contents by the recipient would at once dispel any impression that these firms were responsible for the circulation of the pamphlets in question; particularly in the case of the first two named. The object of the distributors in using these names on the envelopes is therefore rather vague. Mr. F.G. Johnson of Messrs. Hirsbrunner & Co. is of opinion that

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station

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REPORT ON

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

-12:-

an ex-employee, (referred to later in this report) is responsible; the object being to annoy. This theory does not explain the use of the names of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh or the China Courier. Distributors of literature of this description would certainly have no reason to annoy the publishers of this latter publication, ~~and~~ ^{although} it is quite possible that the name of this paper was brought in as a blind.

The wordings: An analysis of the wording of the pamphlet headed "Down with the Shanghai Terror" is not very helpful. It purports to be issued by the Shanghai Defence Force Revolutionary Soldiers Committee, and enquiries fail to establish the existence of any such Committee. It abuses Chiang Kai Shek, the Municipal Council and the British Military Staff and its principal theme is the alleged wholesale arrest and execution of members of the working class. An opinion has been expressed that the use of the letter "h" as terminal in spelling the name of Chiang Kai Shek, is a certain indication that the stuff emanates from the Hankow Red Press.

The pamphlet headed "Stingy Shanghai" is a mixture of nonsense purporting to be the views of British Soldiers. It claims that the troops while in Shanghai have been neglected and abuses the Shanghai Public generally on this score.

There are indications that the author has collected a certain amount of data; but he has twisted and exaggerated this to suit his purpose to such an extent that it bears no likeness to the truth. It has been suggested that many of the expressions

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station

193

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

-:3:-

used are reminiscent of the vitriolic utterances of Mr. Tom Mann.

The paper & type: The paper used is of a common type either of British or American manufacture. The type is an ordinary 10 point Roman, and opinion of experts is that both pamphlets were printed on the same press, and that, a small machine. There is nothing therefore in either paper or type to assist investigations.

Police investigations: Enquiries among employees of printing establishments, large and small, in the Settlement, French Concession, Shanghai and surrounding districts have been made but without success. I am of opinion that the two pamphlets were not printed locally. Enquiries are proceeding and special attention is being given to the envelopes, which were no doubt produced here

One suspect has been under Police surveillance for the last ten days but so far no suspicious action has been traced to him. The person referred to is a man named Y.S. Yang, a former employee of Messrs. Hirschbrunner & Co., who was dismissed from their service some two months ago. He is known to have communistic views and is also connected with the Asia Printing Co. in Boone Road. Enquiries at that establishment, however, have produced no information of service.

I am informed by Chief Inspector Chazelle, who is conducting enquiries in this matter for the French Police, that he has nothing to report to date.

Your obedient servant,

CP Information. I am R. Deane
gathered material to be sent to the French Police
include the following with these C. D. I.
4/27/37

*No. 970
and they are
printed in
Hankow
H*

*Copy for
Chief Inspector
Chazelle
4/27/37
C.D.*

24/8/27.

My dear Barrett,

If you see
Reid & Co
no objection, please
pass unclosed to Clarke.

You remember the
case of the seditious
pamphlets in English
& French which were circulated
some 10 days ago in
envelopes bearing foreign
names e.g. Kelly & Walsh.
In your Police Report
you said that enquiries

were being made as to
how this circulation took
place.

The French C.G. wrote
to me about it because
the appeal to the French
troops was sent in a
Kelly & Walsh envelope
& wanted to know why!

Could you let me have
the result of your
investigations to enable
me to reply?

Super Peck
Report - 25/8

Yrs sincerely
S. Barton

Shanghai Municipal Police

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. O. 7760
Date 2. 10. 27

Intelligence Office C. I. D. Station.

August 20 1927

REPORT ON French Communist Proclamation.

Made by D. S. I. Papp

Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to forward herewith a copy of a Communist proclamation in the French language with translation attached. The proclamation was received by Mr. Kolessnikoff, editor of "Russia" by mail on August 11. It purports to have been issued by the Committee of Defence of French Soldiers and Sailors.

21/8/27 def

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. Papp

D. S. I.

D. C. I.

You are dealing with this matter.
C. S. I. Peck
22/8/27

7760
2/10/27
Translation of the attached communist proclamation.

AGAINST THE TERRORISM IN SHANGHAI.
AGAINST IMPRISONMENT, TORTURE AND EXECUTION WITHOUT THE LEAST
SEMBLANCE OF TRIAL OF THOUSANDS OF CHINESE WORKERS.

THE COMMITTEE of defence of French soldiers and sailors, re-
presenting at present, ^{the labourers} under 18 uniforms and stationed in Shanghai,

DENOUNCE the bloody deeds of Chinese capitalists and
militarists upheld by the criminal complicity of the authorities
of the French Concession and International Settlement,

WE HOLD the Chinese militarists (principally Chiang Kai Zah)
and the foreign imperialists of the Settlement jointly and
severally responsible for the assassination of the thousands of
Chinese workers at Shanghai.

WE DENOUNCE the conspiracy of silence which veils this reign
of terror and the despicable hypocrisy of the authorities of the
French Concession who secretly encourage and cooperate with the
Chinese military butchers.

We APPEAL to the whole body of the French labouring class,
to the labourers throughout the world to fight against the
terrorism, the executioners and their international accomplices.

It is now an indisputed fact that the conditions of life of
the Chinese workers are the worst in the world. Their wages, their
working hours, the hard work they have to do, the unwholesome
conditions in which they have to work, to take food and to sleep
are such that if they exist in any country of Europe or America
they would immediately arouse general reprobation on the part of
the public.

For several years Chinese proletariat have thus lived under ^{the}

crushing double exploitation of Chinese capitalism and militarism and of foreign imperialism. During the past few years the Chinese workers began to realise the cause of their misery and the means to amelioration, first of all, their material conditions and to change it altogether. They have already been struggling for many years. To submit demands to their employers then to go on strike when they met with a refusal have become their weapons and efficient means to relieve the level of their existence. The workers have organised their unions, they have even organised themselves politically.

The demonstration on the Nanking Road on May 30, 1925, was due to the arrest of several strikers in a Japanese textile factory in Shanghai and which ended in the brutal, universally condemned murder of 30 of the demonstrators by the police of the international Concession.

This murder was the starting point of a new victorious wave of the Chinese national movement against foreign imperialists and their servants, the Northern militarists-bandits. The workers through their economic organisations (Trade Unions) and political^{bodies} (the Party of Communists and Communist Youths in China) joined the national movement. They realised^{the} necessity of eliminating first of all the most reactionary elements in order to create conditions permitting the establishment in China of a popular democratic regime in which the labour and peasants movements would occupy an important place which is their due owing to the influence exercised by them in the economic life of the country. The labour organisations and peasants unions were in fact the principal instrument of the victories gained by the Southern Nationalists. Through their activities they brought about the demoralisation and disintegration of the Northern Armies. In this struggle for liberty and unification of China the workers have shed their blood profusely.

In Shanghai, for instance, in February the workers organisations

proclaimed a general strike against the Shantung-Chihli militarists, a strike which was deluged with blood and with the most atrocious cruelties. Several hundred workers were beheaded and their heads were suspended in the streets "to make an example". A month later revenge came; 48 hours before the arrival of the nationalist army the workers themselves captured the city by driving away the Northern soldiers.

The Chinese bourgeois who had left the workers to fight for their own interests and national aspirations, became alarmed at the progress of the workers' movement. The latter demanded in effect the amelioration of their living conditions proportionate to the sacrifices made by them for the National Revolution. The Chinese bourgeois were afraid to find their profits reduced and in order to continue the awful "coolie regime", was not ashamed to have recourse to the worst compromises with imperialism and treachery to the revolutionary cause.

Chiang Kai Za^l, who was welcomed in Shanghai as a true disciple of Sun Yat Sen, covered with^{ed} glory of the victories gained for him by his military counsellors and thanks to the boundless devotion of the workers and peasants, was the instrument of this treachery.

On April 12 he suddenly ordered an attack on the labour unions, to arrest and execute hundreds of militants simply because of their activity with the labour Unions and without any trial. The Ningpo adventurer was well assisted by the authorities of the Settlements. According to the North China Daily News, a British official organ, the latter closed the barricades to prevent the militaht workers from taking refuge in the settlement^s. According to the China Press, the President of the Labour Unions was arrested in the French Concession and was immediately handed over to the Chinese military and beheaded.

Since that date, the terrorism has not ceased. Not a day has passed without workers suspected of some activity with the Labour Unions

being arrested. To be a communist is tantamount to sentence of death. And the authorities of the French Concession despite the attitude of indifference affected by them are daily the hypocritical and the most active accomplices in this butchery. The facts, despite the silence of the authorities and of the local press, began to leak out. According to the China Press of July 10 ten communists were arrested by the French police and handed over to the Chinese authorities; the North China Daily News reported on August 3 the arrest of another, who was disposed of in the same manner.

The Settlements may be a place of refuge for the bandit generals, for the dealers in opium; they may serve as a refuge to prominent Russian Whites and international adventurers, but they are closed ^{to} unpardonable ~~to~~ workers in the face of imperialism because they are fulfilling their class duty.

And while in the "Paris of the Far East" the cream of imperialism is displaying its luxury and its vices at the houses of amusement, the corpses of the workers continue to cover the open spaces at the back of the Lungwa Arsenal.

The Committee of Defence of soldiers and sailors draws with all its might the attention of the foreign troops to the existence of a regime which would not be tolerated in any European Country.

It particularly draws the attention of the French soldiers and sailors to the actions of complicity of the French Consul and of the authorities of the concession in the assassination of workers, which in France would have made them to be regarded as the worst of criminals.

The reign of terror should be stopped. Lawful conditions should be evolved for the labour movement. Representatives of the French Government at Shanghai should discontinue their complicity with the butchers. For this purpose energetic pressure on the part of the International proletariat is indispensable.

The French soldiers and sailors refuse by remaining silent

to be the accomplices of the assasins. They declare their entire solidarity with the workers who are being murdered and persecuted.

DOWN WITH THE TERRORISM IN SHANGHAI '.

LET US RELEASE THOSE IMPRISONED!

DOWN WITH CHIANG KAI ZAH, TRAITOR AND MURDERER OF LABOURERS!

DOWN WITH THE AUTHORITIES OF THE FRENCH CONCESSION, THE
ACCOMPLICES OF TERRORISM !

LONG LIVE THE UNITY OF LABOURERS!

(Pass this along to friends).

Shanghai Municipal Police

C. I. D.
I. O. No.

7760

21/6/27

North Szechuen Road

Station

June 20th

1927

Further REPORT ON Arrest of Ching Zung Jau () by British soldier.

Made by P.C.S. Duncan

Forwarded by _____

Sir/

I beg to report that in all there were 18 to 20 copies of the pamphlets referred to.

Pte: Leonard took them back to his Headquarters by instruction of a superior Officer.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William Duncan

P.C.S.

 D. C. I.

D.R. 19:6:27

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG

No. YY60

North Szechuen Road 296 1/2 Station.

June 19th., 1927.

REPORT ON Arrest of Ching Zung Jau (金成柱) by British soldier.

Made by P. C. S. Duncan

Forwarded by

S. I. O'Dwyer

Sir,

I beg to report that at 3:20 p.m. June 18th., 1927 Pte: Leonard, D. Coy. Durham Light Infantry brought to this station one Ching Zung Jau (金成柱) Gatekeeper at the Public Swimming Bath No. 198 North Szechuen Road whom he stated had given him a number of anti-British pamphlets. (Copy attached)

From enquiries made it was learned that Pte: Leonard on going to the Bath had left his Tel. No. with the Gatekeeper as he was expecting a telephone call. He was given a small piece of paper to write the number on and on turning it over he notice it referred to May 30th incidents.

He asked the Gatekeeper if he had any more papers like it and the Gatekeeper said there were some in his house adjoining the Bath which he could have if he wished. Pte: Leonard was given all the copies the Gatekeeper had and he then took him and the pamphlets to the Station.

Ching on being questioned, stated that the papers had been found on the doorstep of the Bath about 10 a.m. same date, and that he had picked them up and put them in his house thinking no more of the matter as he could not read English and did not know the Contents of the pamphlets.

As there was no reason the doubt Ching's statement and the fact that he had not offered the pamphlets to Pte: Leonard until asked for he was allowed to go. No other copies of a similar nature have been found in the District.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

William Duncan
P. C. S.

D. C. I.

How many?
he

gms

30th. MAY, 1925

Two years ago in a Japanese cotton mill in Shanghai a Chinese worker was killed by some bullying foremen. Later during a potest demonstration. 30th may 1925, an English superintendent of the Shanghai police ordered his men to shoot into a group of students and workers who were parading on the Nanking Road. Many were killed and hundreds were wounded. As a result of this stupid atrocity public attention was diverted away from the murder in the Japanese cotton mill and the rage and hatred of the Chinese people was chiefly concentrated against the forces of English Imperialism. Immediately throughout the entire country huge mass demonstrations took place. This was accompanied an economic boycott against English manufactured goods. During the last two years according to the "Report on the Commercial, Industrial and Economic Situation in China for 1926," issued by the British Government, Imports to China from the British Empire have dropped from Taels 167 Millions in 1924 to Taels 160 Millions in 1925. Britains share of the total Shipping Trade during the same period dropped from 38% to 28%.

Thus the die-hard-imbecile policy of the money interests presently Entrenched inside the Shanghai Municipal council: duplicating exactly the die-hard policy of the daby-starving-forger-Conservative Government in England: while it succeeded in rescuing Japanese interests from a difficult corner, it nevertheless also brought unheard of losses to English Shipping and Textile interests, thereby intensifying unemployment in Great Britain. Also, while this stupid murder of unarmed workes and students succeeded in rallying the entire Chinese against English Imperialism: and while it became for the Chinese workers a starting point in their political and organisational development it appears on the other hand to have taught the tough-old-China-Hands and their moth-eaten home supporters:— exactly nothing!

At this point it is important for the British Soldiers presently occupying Shanghai to understand their own relationship to the events of 30 May 1925. First, it has to be explained that this date is important because the trouble arose out of Labours mass protest against rotten working conditions and the murder of defenceless workers. Second, it marks the open challenge by the Chinese working class to the methods employed by the Imperialists in China during the last eighty years: to land seizure, slavery, systematic murder and unheard of exploitation: and third, it marks the rise of the organised Chinese working class. Like our brothers in Britain and elsewhere we are now organised in powerful Trade Unions. We are fighting not only against Imperialism we are also fighting against long hours of labour:— 12 to 16 hours per day: against low wages:— on the average between sixpence and tenpence per day: and, against the exploit ation of children between the ages of 6 and 12 years. We want better life conditions housing, education, leisure, etc., for ourselves and our families.

Fellow Worker in British Uniform! Why are you in Shanghai? of the 50,000 troops, here it can be truthfully said that the majority were hungered into the army through unemployment. As the sons of working parents you had on desire to take the bread out the mouths of younger members of the family. Therefore you "joined-up" and havee now got to go where your so-called "betters" send you, even if its against your best instincts and your own class-interests. From the point of view, however of these "betters" it can with equal truth be stated that you are here to protect: 1) the £ 350 Millions invested by British Capitalist in China: 2) to help maintain Britains grip upon the Chinese markets: 3) to help suppress all attempts on the part of the Chinese workers to better their position: and 4) possibly, also, to assist in the invasion of Siberian Territory as a punishment to the Russian Workers for having dared to give £ 1 Million to the striking British Minors.

Well, Tommy, what are you going to do about it? Are you going to help the same gang in China that starved you into the army at home? Are you going to fight for these hard-faced thieves in China at the same moment that they are busy attacking Trade Unionism in Britain: the organisations in which your father, brothers and pals are members? In other words, "Surely you won't Blackleg in the interest of a class who hates and exploits both the Chinese and the British Working Class, you won't do in China What you would not do at home: you will not scab or shoot against members of your own Class."

We Chinese workers have confidence in the rank and file British Soldiers. You are still members of the working class. Providing you understand the truth you will never anywhere committ anything against the interest of that class. Therefore, we tell you that you have been sent here because the sacrifices which we made on 30 May and at subsequent dates have not been in vain. The Shanghai die-hards and the British reactionaries are now making a last desperate attempt to intimidate the Chinese masses into the continued acceptance of slave conditions. As on 30 May however, two Years ago, we will continue the fight despite every sacrifice necessary. We hope therefore that every British Soldier in Shanghai, born of woking class parents will do nothing to besmirch British Labour Traditions: will do nothing to hinder or hurt the Chinese Labour Movement. Finally, we ask you to support your own people at home by supporting the workers in Shanghai. Send all the Agents of F.A.T. together with their Brass-Natsx faced lackeys, and running-dog Brass-Hats---T O H E L L!

*Fraternise with the Chinese Workers D O N ' T S H O O T !
Build up Rank and File Committees. Demand better living conditions
and more wages. Insist upon immediate Return Home
Support the Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Working Class Movement
This is the most effective reply possible to the Baldwin-Churchill's
attack upon the working class at Home
Support the Spirit of 30 th May 1925.
Long Live International Solidarity.*

On Behalf of the Organised
Shanghai Workers.

C. I. D.
I- O. REG
No. 1760
Date 15/6/21

June 18, 7

Dear Captain Shelley,

I forward you herewith copies
of two pamphlets of a subversive nature, a quantity
of which were found by the Police on a seat in the
Public Gardens at 11.55 p.m. June 17.

Yours sincerely,

Captain J. P. Shelley,

General Staff, Headquarters,
Shanghai Defence Force.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' CHARTER OF DEMANDS

SHANGHAI 30th MAY 1927

We request general headquarters to immediately provide the following:

- 1). **BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS.** Housing; baths; sports; recreations; etc.
- 2). **HOLIDAY FACILITIES** as a health protection against epidemics, extended post-holiday pay, or increased pay.
- 3). **DISCIPLINE:** relaxation of irksome and untrue rules followed every soldier.
- 4). **SPYING AND BULLYING:** sneaking tactics of military police, municipal police and members of C.I.D. to immediately stop; also, bullying by under-officers to terminate.
- 5). **FRATERNISATION AND SOLDIER COMMITTEES:** freedom to associate with troops of other nations and to become friendly with Chinese workers; also the right to build up rank and file committees so as to defend soldiers' interests.
- 6). **PAY:** equal pay for equal work as rising cost of living is same for rank and file soldiers of every nation presently billeted in Shanghai. **WE DEMAND EQUALISATION OF PAY ON AMERICAN MARINE BASIS.**
- 7). **SOLIDARITY:** as we are opposed to **IMPERIALISM** in China and to the conservative government's attack on labour unionism in England, we demand **IMMED.**

Shanghai Defence and Workers' Committee

C. I. D.
F. O. REG
7760
13/6/37

Extract from the Daily Report
dated June 12, 1937.

A leaflet, printed in the English language, and appealing to the British troops, (1) not to support the Japanese in North China, (2) not to oppose the Chinese emancipation movement and (3) not to oppose Soviet Russia, was found on a window ledge of the New World on June 11 by a British soldier who delivered it to the Central Station. Leaflet and typewritten copies of same attached herewith.

Tommy, Why The Hell Fight For The Japanese Capitalists In China?

What Game Is The Forger Conservative And Its "Churchill-Jix-Birkenhead" Gangsters Playing?

Are British Troops In China To Be Employed Against Soviet Russian Workers Because They Helped The Parents And Friends Of British Soldiers During The Last General Strike?

This week-end all Chinese workers in Japanese Owned factories will "down-tools" as a protest against the illegal sending of Japanese Troops to North China. There is every possibility of open disturbance, because the masses are not only deeply outraged against Japan's action but they are also suspicious of Chang-Kai-Shek and his rournered alliance with the war-bandit Chiang-Tso-lin. Further, they deeply resent the execution of trade union leaders, the destruction of the Trade Unions and the prohibition to strike for improvements in Wages and working conditions. All these factors make the week-end uncertain. *Therefore, the Shanghai Defence Force Revolutionary Committee after seriously considering same have come to the conclusion that British Soldiers on no account whatever should allow themselves at any time to be used for the Defence of Japanese Capitalist Interests In China. Let the Japanese Capitalists themselves defend their own property.*

Japan has no legal right to invade North China. She attempts an excuse on the Grounds that there are Japanese lives and property needing protection. On the other hand, however British economic interests are chiefly situated in Central and South China and the dispatch of British Troops North can only mean, 1)-- that Britain is uncertain as to what will happen politically should either Hankow or Nanking capture Peking; and, 2)-- that if necessary, in keeping with the reactionary policy of the present Government, British troops may be used against Soviet Russia in Siberia. Both reasons are probably correct.

This matter has also been considered by the S. D. F. R. S. C. and as it has been officially stated in Parliament and elsewhere that the Expeditionary Troops were only sent to China for Police Duties we therefore advise all members of the British Working Class serving in the British Army on Chinese Territory to see to it that only Police Work is performed. Therefore no Rank and File Soldier should at this moment allow himself to become the plaything of the military Brass-Hats who are presently operating the reactionary Conservative Governments Far East Policy. No Shots must be fired against either the Chinese Masses Struggling for economic freedom; or against the Russian Working Class which stood so bravely alongside the British Working Class during its heroic struggles last year.

Remember 30th. May 1925. Why "wet-nurse" Japanese Capitalism?

Tell these Exploiters to do their own Fighting.

Don't attack the Chinese Revolution. Don't attack Russian Working

Tell the Forger Gang at Home who are presently attacking Trade Unionism, cutting wages, and making labour conditions much worse for your own people and your to,----Go to Hell and do their own dirty Work!

(Shanghai Defence Force Revolutionary Soldiers Committee)

(11-6-27)

Please Pass On To A Friend

C.D.

Send copy to SDF

sent YH

Em-B

**Tommy, Why The Hell Fight For The Japanese Capitalists
in China?**

**What Game is The Forger Conservative And Its
"Churchill-Jix-Birkenhead" Gangsters Playing?
Are British Troops In China To Be Employed Against
Soviet Russian Workes Because They Helped The Parents And
Friends Of British Soldiers During The Last General Strike?**

This week-end all Chinese workers in Japanese Owned factories will "down-tools" as a protest against the illegal sending of Japanese Troops to North China. There is every possibility of open disturbance, because the masses are not only deeply outraged against Japans action but they are also suspicious of Chang-Kai-Sheh and his rounered alliance with the war-bandit Chiang Tso-ling. Further, they deeply resent the execution of trade union leaders, ~~and-working~~ the destruction of the Trade Unions and the prohibition to strike for improvements in wages and working conditions. All these factors make the week-end uncertain. Therefore, the SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE AFTER SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING SALES HAVE ~~WELL~~ COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT BRITISH SOLDIERS ON NO ACCOUNT ~~WATER~~ SHOULD ALLOW THEMSELVES AT ANY TIME TO BE USED FOR THE DEFENCE OF JAPANESE CAPITALIST INTERESTS IN CHINA. LET THE JAPANESE CAPITALISTS THEMSELVES DEFEND THEIR OWN PROPERTY.

Japan has no legal right to invade North China. She attempts an excuse on the Grounds that there are Japanese lives and property no needing protection. On the other hand, however British economic interests are chiefly situated in Central and South China and the dispatch of British Troops North can only mean, 1)- that Britain is uncertain as to what will happen politically should either Hankow or Nanking capture Peking, and 2)- that if neccessary, in keeping with the reactionary policy of the present Government, British troops may be used against Soviet Russia in Siberia. Both reasons are probably correct.

THIS MATTER HAS ALSO BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE S.D.F.R.S.C. AND AS IT HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY STATED IN PARLIAMENT AND ELSEWHERE THAT THE EXPEDITIONARY TROOPS WERE ONLY SENT TO CHINA FOR POLICE DUTIES WE THEREFORE ADVISE ALL MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH WORKING CLASS SERVING IN THE BRITISH ARMY OF CHINESE TERRITORY TO SET TO IT THAT ONLY POLICE WORK IS PERFORMED. THEREFORE NO RUCK AND FILE SOLDIER SHOULD AT THIS MOMENT ALLOW HIMSELF TO BECOME THE PLAYTHING OF THE MILITARY BRASS-HATS WHO ARE PRESENTLY OPERATING THE REACTIONARY CONSERVATIVES GOVERNMENTS FAR EAST POLICY. NO SHOTS MUST BE FIRED AGAINST EITHER CLASS- THE CHINESE MASSES STRUGGLING FOR ECONOMIC FREEDOM, OR AGAINST THE RUSSIAN WORKING CLASS WHICH STOOD SO BRAVELY ALONGSIDE THE BRITISH WORKING CLASS DURING ITS HEROIC STRUGGLES LAST YEAR.

**REMEMBER 30th, May 1925, WHY "MET-NURSE" JAPANESE CAPITALISM?
TELL THESE EXPLOITERS TO DO THEIR OWN FIGHTING.
DONT ATTACK THE CHINESE REVOLUTION, DONT ATTACK RUSSIAN WORKING
TELL THE FORGER GANG AT HOME WHO ARE PRESENTLY ATTACKING
TRADE UNIONISM, CUTTING WAGES, AND MAKING LABOUR CONDITIONS
MUCH WORSE FOR YOUR OWN PEOPLE AND YOUR TO, GO TO HELL
AND DO THEIR OWN DIRTY WORK!**

**(Shanghai Defence Force Revolutionary Soldiers
Committee) (11-6-27)**

Please Pass On To A Friend.

April 13,

Dear Sir Sidney,

Raid on Great China University

At 6 a.m. on April 9, a party of 50 police and 60 men of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards raided the Great China University, 301 Kiaochow Road, its students' dormitories at 4611/28 Seymour Road Extension and non-resident students' quarters at 15 Singapore Road. The decision to raid these places was made as a result of the distribution by students of the Great China University of pamphlets in English which urged the British troops to strike and follow communist doctrines. The police and military carried out their task in a quiet and orderly manner and all occupants of the University buildings were collected on the ground floor while the search was in progress so as to prevent conflict. That these raids were justified was evidenced by the finding on the premises of the University of a quantity of inflammatory literature in English and Chinese, copies of which I forward herewith. Nothing incriminating was found in the students' dormitories or quarters. The allegation that there were thefts is absurd in the case of large objects such as cameras and the supervision exercised by Officers in charge of the search party was such as to make any such thefts exceedingly improbable.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) E.I.M. Barrett.

Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G.,
H. B. M. Consul-General,
Shanghai.

O. REG
7460
13/6/27

List of Documents found in Great China
University and sent to ~~Commissioner of~~ *H.B. Mr. Consul General*
~~Police~~ on April 13, 1927.

- (1) 1 copy "Manifesto by the Communist Party" Written by Marx and translated into Chinese by Chen Vuh Choh (陳佛實).
- (2) 1 copy Plans of the Communist Party written by Bohering (?) and translated by Tai Liu (太柳).
- (3) 1 copy A.B.C. of Communism written by Bhhering (?) and translated and published by the New Youths' Association.
- (4) 5 "Oath Forms" with translation swearing to continue the movement of May 30 by boycotting British goods.
- (5) 1 blank entrance form of the Kuomintang with translation.
- (6) ~~Superseded~~ three ~~handbills~~ Anti-British handbills in English.
- (7) One Anti-Japanese poster. with translation.
- (8) 1 copy in Chinese of lectures delivered on the occasion of the 2nd Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death.

Memorandum.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG

No. 7760

FROM THE POLICE FORCE.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Pootoo Road Police STATION.

Shanghai, April 13th, 1927.

To Commissioner of Police. 13/4/27

Sir,

I beg to forward pamphlets etc. seized at Raid
on the Great China University situated 301 Kiaochow
Road on the morning of April 9th, 1927.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Jos. L. Adams
Inspector

R

To attach to letter to C.G.

Ames

FOR A DOLLAR A DAY—MURDER!

British Soldier!—Why stick rotten life conditions in Shanghai, low wages, bad accommodation, irksome police restrictions, etc.; why help the capitalist enemy of the British working class to force the Chinese worker into accepting abominable slave conditions; why, for one lousy miserable dollar per day, murder inoffensive half-starved fellow Chinese Workers in their heroic struggle for better conditions against British and World Imperialism?

It's a cad's game, Tommy! Take another think, then tell the officers and the bosses "Where to get off!"

Give the hard faced baby-starvers a kick in the pants

Tell the brass-hat to go to—Hell!

FOREIGN SOLDIERS—EYES FRONT!

Members of the Working Class in Foreign Uniforms:— When a jack-in-the-box officer orders you to shoot down Chinese workers realise it is because they have dared to insist that foreign imperialism should pay them decent wages. The foreign capitalists hate and fear the Chinese because like the workers in England, France, Japan, etc., they are demanding and fighting for better conditions. If the running dogs of capitalism:—upstart frog-minded officers—insist upon the murdering of Chinese workers, just demonstrate your working class solidarity and instead **—Place them at the receiving end of your rifles**

Down with the running-dog officers and high-paid brass-hats!

Don't Shoot a Chinese Worker!

Support actively the Chinese Revolution.

Long Live International Working Class Solidarity

BRITISH LABOUR MOVEMENT OPPOSES MURDER IN CHINA.

The British labour movement representing $5\frac{1}{2}$ million voters opposes armed intervention in China.

The Trade Union Congress representing over 5 million organised Trade Unionists opposes interference in the Chinese Revolution favours withdrawal of British Troops and peaceful settlement of all difficulties by negotiation with Chinese Nationalist Government.

All over Great Britain hundreds of monster demonstrations have been held in favour of the Chinese workers and denouncing British Imperialism.

British Soldier! Is it not time for you to tell the baby-starving conservative government, which presently at home is attacking trade-unionism, starving unemployed workers and helping the bosses to break wages; also, their running-dog-lick-spittal-officers in China that you've had enough of this dirty contemptable business.

Think it over, Tommy! Your head was meant for something better than to hang a tin hat on.

April 11,

7.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

at 6 a.m. Saturday April 9th a party consisting of 50 police and 60 2 Bn Col^{stream} Guards raided the Great China University.

The reason for the raid was the distribution of English pamphlets, urging the British troops to strike and take to the communist doctrines, by students of this university.

The raid and search ^{WASA} was carried out in an orderly and quiet manner. No report was made to me that any man had suffered any injury whatever. Both soldiers and police were carefully supervised by their officers and section leaders. All occupants of the building were collected on the ground floor while the search was in progress so as to prevent conflicts being created by hot-headed individuals' students.

The raid was entirely justified by the pamphlets and books captured these being Bolshevick, anti British and anti Japanese.

I was not present at the other two raids in Robison Road and Singapore Road both were I understood without incident though Bolshevick literature was found in the Robison Road dormitory. These were done under the charge of S.I. Andrews and Inspector Maguire.

I suggest the principal of this school be informed that the raid is due solely to the action of his students who continue to meddle with the troops and matters which do not

concern them.

I further suggest that he be told that the school will be closed if his students do not conduct themselves correctly in future.

The accusations that there were thefts is impossible in the case of large objects such as cameras and the supervision exercised makes any theft at all exceedingly ~~impossible~~ improbable. The search was in no sense a thorough one and should it be necessary to visit the school again a much more detailed search will I am sure reveal many more signs of the evil tone existing in this community.

Wm Bourne

Asst. Commissioner of Police (C).

*"It has returned to the school to be used
Better have it and raid again if and when
considered necessary"*

12/4/27

(Ed) S M E

At 5 a.m. yesterday, the Great China University at Chiaochoh Road which is in Chinese territory was besieged and searched by more than 500 British soldiers. All the students were awakened from their sleep and pressed to leave their beds at once under threats of assault. More than ten persons were injured during the search. The British soldiers rushed into the offices, library, laboratory and dormitories which they thoroughly searched. The doors and windows of many places were wrecked by them. The students also lost wrist-watches, cameras and money. The dormitories of the students and the dwellings of their teachers in Chu Ho Lee, an alleyway off Robison Road, and the dormitories of the students of the Middle School and that of girl students on Singapore Road were also besieged and searched at the same time. The flag poles on the roofs of the university and middle school were wrecked and the new flags stolen. The faculties and the whole body of students of the university are very angry and have already wired to the Nationalist Government reporting the matter. They had also requested the local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to lodge a strong protest demanding compensation for the loss they have suffered in the following letter. With regard to the theft of our flags, we should say that the British soldiers have intentionally disgraced our nation. An apology should be demanded. A detailed report of what occurred yesterday is attached.

The injuries sustained by students are as follows: Fu Tsain's left shoulder bone broken, Huang Tsung Kau wounded on the head, Wu Chin Vung wounded on the forehead, Li Wei Chin's damaged, Liu Vung Haueh wounded on leg, Chen Tee Ksee wounded on back, Wang Shao Chun a coolie was also wounded on the left hand while another man named Chow Tuck Min was wounded in the left foot. Among the eight persons wounded, Fu Tsain's wound is the most serious his shoulder bone being smashed to pieces.

The holding of a citizens meeting to welcome the resumption of duty by Wang Tsing Wei, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party, will take place at 2 p.m. on April 12 on the Public Recreation Ground, outside the West Gate, in accordance with the decision reached at a meeting held yesterday by the Preparatory Committee for this purpose. If the weather be inclement, the Sin Wu Tan Theatre at Kiu Mow Di in the City will be used as venue for the meeting.

The Committee also resolved that mill workers and students should suspend work and studies on that day, but the workers of the electricity, waterworks and other traffic concerns be exempted from attending the meeting.

During the meeting the following resolutions will be brought up for discussion:-

- (1) That all persons present should support Wang Tsing Wei in resuming his duty.
- (2) That the anti-Northern Expeditionary Forces be sent to the North.
- (3) That the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party and the Nationalist Government be requested to restore the Shanghai Settlements.

Shanghai Municipal Police. I. O. REG

No. 7760

Date 9/4/27
Gordon Road Station.

April 9th., 1927.

REPORT ON Anti-Military pamphlets handed to British Troops on
Kiaochow Road on 8/4/27.

Made by D.S. Widdowson

Forwarded by *Maguire Inspector*

Sir:

I beg to report that at 9.20 A.M. a telephone message was received at this Station from Lieut. Bucknell, Intelligence Officer of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, to the effect that a small boy had been arrested by a military picket at Kiaochow-Singapore Road corner, when passing inflammatory handbills to the Coldstream Guardsmen who constituted the picket.

With Inspector Ashley, I immediately proceeded to the scene, and took over a small beggar boy named Toong Tah Ping (董太平), aged 13, native of Chingpoo (青浦), and received the attached pamphlets from Lieut. Bucknell.

The boy admitted having taken the pamphlets to the soldiers, and stated that he had received them from a man who came out of the gates of the Great China University, No. 301 Kiaochow Road. He was paid seven coppers to take the bills, and was told to drop them in the soldiers' dug-out, and run away. He still had seven coppers in his possession when arrested. Obviously the mentality of this boy was of too low an order to admit of a charge being preferred against him, he was later released.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. Widdowson
D.S. 148.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road

No.

7760

Date

9/4/27

Station.

April

9th.

1927.

REPORT ON State of District.

Made by D. S. Trodd

Forwarded by

J. H. Adams

Sir,

I beg to report that at 5.45 a.m. 9/4/27, a detachment of Coldstream Guards accompanied by the Reserve Unit and Police from this station raided the Great China University, 301 Kiaochow Road. The students quarters, classrooms and offices were searched and various seditious pamphlets and Bolshevist books were found and confiscated.

Simultaneously with this raid another was carried out by United States Marines and Reserve Unit at the Great China University students quarters on Seymour Road. Houses numbering from 4611 to 4628 were searched and various Bolshevist books were found and confiscated.

No arrests were made at either place.

Various books and pamphlets have been forwarded to the Intelligence Office.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. Trodd
D. S.

D. C. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
I- O. REQ

No. 7760

9/4/27

Gordon Road.

Station.

9th April.

1927.

REPORT ON Police Raid on No 15 Singapore Road.

Made by D. S. Widdowson.

Forwarded by *Maguire Inspector*

Sir,

I beg to report that on the 8-4-27, a number of anti-British pamphlets were handed to British troops on duty at Kiaochow and Singapore Road corner. Enquiries proved that they emanated from the Great China University on Kiaochow Road. M.C.P. Major Bourne was given the above information, and at 6 a.m. the 9-4-27, two parties of Police under his directions, each supported by a company of the 2nd Coldstream Guards, made a simultaneous raid on both the Great China University, and the non resident student's quarters at No 15 Singapore Road. This station made the latter raid. All available Foreigners and Chinese were turned out under Insp: Maguire, and the place was thoroughly searched but nothing whatever found. No trouble of any kind was experienced, the residents saying that the Police were welcome to search if they wished, but that as they were the Middle school section of the University, they were peaceable citizens.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

D. C. I.

D. S. Widdowson
D.S.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG

No. 7760
Date 9/4/27

Intelligence Office Station.

April 8, 1927.

REPORT ON Arrest of two Chinese students in possession of, and distributing inflammatory leaflets addressed to British troops.

Made by D. I. Yorke

Forwarded by

J. Guiero b. d. i.

Sir,

I beg to report that, at 7.25 p.m. on April 7, two Chinese students were arrested at the Robison Road barrier on Gordon Road in possession of leaflets addressed to British troops. The arrests were made by Corporal Stevens and Guardsmen Bull and Payne of the Coldstream Guards.

I attach herewith copies of the offending leaflets.

At 9.15 p.m. I questioned the two students at Footoo Road Station, and recorded below are their statements.

(1) My name is Lan Tshok Liang (賴許標). I am 19 years of age, and a native of Iung-Ting (永定縣), Fokien Province. I am a student in the Great China University (大員大學), Kiaochow Road and sleep in the school dormitories at No.6 Ts An Li (敦和里), Robison Road.

I came to Shanghai in June, 1923 to study and entered the Wei Ling College (惠靈學校) at Sing Lungwha. I became dissatisfied with the curriculum in this College and left in June, 1926. I then entered the Southern University, No.37 Kwenming Road but left in February, 1927, owing to the largely decreased number of students and the fast approaching bankruptcy of the University. I then entered the Great China University.

I am a member of the Kuomingtang Party and attached to the 2nd District, 2nd Sub-section. Tsaung Wei Iung (張回仁), a former student of St. John's University is my immediate superior in the Kuomingtang.

Tsaung Wei Iung is a member of the General Committee of the

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

-2-

"Kuomintang". He lives in the Sing Sing Hotel (新新旅館), Boulevard des 2 Republiques (Chinese territory).

At 7 p.m. on April 7 Tsaung Wei Lung gave me a bundle of these leaflets and told me to scatter them on the roads where foreign soldiers would see, and read them. I did not dare to offer the leaflets direct to the soldiers. I dropped one leaflet near a barrier manned by foreign soldiers on Gordon Road, and was immediately arrested by the soldiers. I intended to scatter only a few of the leaflets and give the remainder to my friend Kaung Kyi Ming (江敬民) who owns the Koong Dah Tsaung (江大昌) tobacco Shop, on Boulevard des 2 Republiques (French Concession).

The leaflets are prepared, and possibly printed, in the Kuomintang District Headquarters, on Fongjau Road near the Arsenal.

I am not a Communist, but a strong supporter of General Chiang Kai Shek (蔣介石).

I do not properly understand the meaning of the leaflets. Faung Kwe Nyoh (黃燦九) was not in possession of, or distributing the leaflets.

I met him quite by accident just before we were arrested.

- (2) My name is Faung Kwe/ Nyok (黃燦九). I am 20 years of age and a native of Sung-Kok (興國), Kiangse Province. I am a student in the Great China University (大東大學), Kiaochow Road and sleep in the dormitories at No.4 Ts An

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by

Forwarded by

-3-

Li (致和里), Robison Road.

I came to Shanghai in October, 1923 and entered the Great China University to study.

I am a member of the Kuomintang Party and attached to the 4th District, 8th Sub-Section.

I am a strong supporter of General Chiang Kai-shek, and strongly anti-Communist.

I cannot understand the meaning of these leaflets.

At 7.30 p.m. on April 7, I was walking along Gordon Road on my way to a shoe-maker's when I met Ian Tshok Liang (赖作良). We were talking when two foreign soldiers arrested us.

These two students are detained at Pootoo Road Station on the instructions of the D.C.P.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

K. G. Forke.

D. I.

D. C. I.

Forke

*D.C.P. (W) instructed to let them
to with caution*

8 APR 1927

Forke

D. I. Yorke's Report 8: 4: '27
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Pootoo Road

7460

9/4/27
Station.

April

8th,

1937.

REPORT ON State of District.

Made by D. S. Trodd

Forwarded by *J. H. Adams*

Sir,

I beg to report that at 6.55 p.m. on 7/4/27, Sgt. Laing and Private Payne attached to the Coldstream Guards brought to this station two Chinese whom they had arrested for being in possession of seditious pamphlets.

It appears that at the above time Sgt. Laing and Private Payne were on post duty at Robison and Gordon Road corner when they saw two Chinese approach and as they did so one of them dropped a pamphlet upon the ground. This pamphlet was picked up and the soldiers upon seeing the nature of it immediately arrested the two men and upon searching them found others of a similar nature upon them.

The arrested men who gave their names as Wong Kwei Yuen (黃葵元) age 20, native of Kiangse and Lai Tso Liang (賴作標) age 19, native of Fokien, are students at the Great China University, 301 Kiaochow Road. These men were not charged but detained until 5.30 p.m. 8/4/27 when upon instructions from the Commissioner of Police they were warned and released.

D. I. Yorke previously interviewed these men and obtained a statement. The pamphlets, which are in English, are in the hands of the Intelligence Office.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D. S. Trodd
D. S.


D. C. I.

After being marched into the Military "Guard Room" and searched, the man was found to have in his possession 5 sets (15 sheets) of the attached papers.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by.

Forwarded by.

(2)

The prisoner stated he was employed as a coolie at a Japanese book-shop at 695 North Szechuen Road, and previous to being arrested, had met an unknown Chinese on Baikal Road, who gave him the papers and also paid him a dollar (\$1.00), if he would take the papers and hand them to any of the foreign soldiers whom he might meet.

Mr. Maitland, 'P.L.A.' was informed re the affair and instructed that the man be charged under Art. 221 of C.P.C. Code. This was done and the accused locked up.

After examining the papers at the S.P. Court this morning 8-4-27, Mr. Maitland instructed me not to go any further with the case, as it was sure to be dismissed, owing to the condition of the Court, but to have the man taken back to this station, given a very severe caution, warned against repeating the offence, and release him.

I then, on Mr. Maitland's instruction, showed the foreign ^{charge} sheet to Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Martin (British) and after explaining the affair, he advised me to get both the foreign and Chinese charge-sheets and have same destroyed, and to take the prisoner away, and release him with a caution.

The attached armlet was also found in Tseu's possession and he stated same was used by him in Chapei

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Station.

192

REPORT ON

Made by.

Forwarded by.

(3)

and when worn, entitled him to enter the 'Labour' premises and take part in any 'amusements' therein.

A statement has been taken from the prisoner, which is attached, a the man severely cautioned and released.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Claud White.

D. S. 162

D. C. I.

P.S.

Attached booklet was also found in Lou's possession.

C. White.

MSH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tseu Poh Noong
native of Ningpo taken by me D.S. White
at 5 pm on the 8-4-27 and interpreted by Interpreter Chu.

I am 22 years of age and a native of Ningpo. I live at the Okiyama Book Shop at 695 N. Szechuen Road, (Japanese owned), where I have been employed as an assistant for about 3 years. Prior to this, I studied at the Tsoong Vung (崇文) primary school in Ningpo. About 1 p.m. 7-4-27, I left the above mentioned shop to pay a visit to my friend named Yang Tsoh Tsou (楊祝初), who was living in the Zeu Sing Li (壽品里) alleyway, Ward Road. As I forget the house number, I could not find him. While on my way back to the shop, I met a Chinese, wearing foreign clothes, age about 26, at the corner of Dalny and Baikal Roads, where he handed me more than 10 handbills and also a \$1.00 note, and told me to distribute them amongst the British soldiers in the vicinity of Whashing Road, and further informed me that others had gone there on ^{the} same business. When I arrived at Whashing Road, near the Tramway Co., I gave 3 of the bills to 2 British soldiers who immediately arrested me and took me inside the Tramway Co., where British soldiers were billeted. I was searched there and then brought to the Police Station.

(Signed) Tseu Poh Noong

Shanghai Municipal Police.

7760

14/7/27

CENTRAL

I. O.

July

13,

1927.

REPORT ON Mrs. Silgalw.

Made by P.C.S. Kedrolivansky

Forwarded by

W. Givens b. d. i.

Sir,

There is nothing in Police records concerning Mrs. Silgalw. Both Mrs. Silgalw and her husband, whose employment in the Customs has been verified, are considered among the Latvian and Russian Community in Shanghai as highly respectable citizens.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

V. Kedrolivansky
P. C. S.

13/7/27
D. C. *h*

Shanghai Municipal Police.

4760
14/7/27

North Szechuen Road Station.

July 10th 1927.

REPORT ON Anti-British pamphlets found in Hongkew Park.

Made by P.C.S. Duncan

Forwarded by

S. I. O'Dwyer.

Sir/

I beg to report that at 7p.m. July 10th 1927 Pts: Evans and Hunt of the Eloster Regiment brought to this Station Mrs Silgalw, Lettish, residing at No 192A North Szechuen Road whom they stated they had found in Hongkew Park in possession of Anti-British pamphlets (copy attached).

Mrs Silgalw stated that the pamphlets were picked off a seat in the Park by her son, a boy of 12 years of age, and as she did not read English she was taking them home to her husband who is employed in the Customs.

The soldiers were under the impression that Mrs Silgalw had the pamphlets for distribution, but there is no reason to believe this as the Silgalw family are extremely respectable people. On enquiries being made Mrs Silgalw was immediately released.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William Duncan.

P.C.S.

D. I.

*Anything known about
the lady? E 11.7.27
For Sec.*

C. I. L.
I. O. R.
No. ~~7760~~ 7760
Date 28/6/24.

June 28

7

Dear Shelley,

With reference to your letter of June 28, I enclose herewith 100 copies of the handbill entitled "Britain is Bankrupt".

Yours sincerely,

Captain J. L. Shelley,
General Staff, Headquarters,
Shanghai Defence Force.

C. I. D.
I. O. REQ
No. ~~4002~~ 7760
Date 28/6/27

SECRET

S.D.F/G.S.I./B 112/B III.

SUBJECT SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA

My dear Clarke,

During the past 2 days, as you doubtless know, the enclosed pamphlet has been distributed to the troops.

In their reports Commanding Officers state that they handed large numbers of copies to the Wayside Police Station.

I should be glad if you could let me have about 50 copies or more of these pamphlets when they are forwarded to you from this Police Station.

Yours sincerely,

John L.

Shanghai
28/6/27.

*Send if available
J.O.
28/6/27*

D.R. 9/1/27.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

N. O. 25

7460

11/1/27

Sinza Police

Station.

July 9, 1927

REPORT ON Distribution of pamphlets entitled the
Devils Tattoo.

Made by Det Insp. Mangle

Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to report that the case against Doo Doo Ding and Tong Kung Sau for distributing pamphlets entitled the "Devils Tattoo" to British soldiers on June 3, 1927 was concluded on 8 July 1927.

The Charge Sheet as marked as follows - Guilty under Art. 123, reduced under Art. 51. To be detained 27 days each but having already served sentence to be released. Judge Wang and Deputy Weinhardt.

No representatives of the Chinese authorities appeared at any of the hearings.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Mangle

Det. Insp.

D. S. T.

C. I. D.
I. O. REG
No. ~~775~~ 7760
Date 4/6/27
June 4, 1927.

At 3.40 p.m. on June 3, a native of Shanse Province named Dzoen Doo Bing, student, aged 21 years, was arrested by two privates of the Devon Regiment whilst distributing pamphlets headed "The Devils Tattoo", in the barracks at the Race Club. At 5.25 p.m. ~~units~~ of the Suffock Regiment arrested another student named Taung Tsoong Dau aged 17 years, a native of Shanse Province, for distributing similar pamphlets on the Race Course. The pamphlets, a copy of which is attached herewith, are printed in the English language, are distinctly Communistic and speak disparagingly of H. M. King George V and the Royal Family.

The two offenders are at present detained at Sinza Police Station. They state they obtained the pamphlets from the Pootung Academy, Lok Li Jau (李力校), Pootung.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sinza Police Station.

June 4, 1927

REPORT ON Further arrest in connection with distribution
of Bolshevick literature 3/6/27

Made by D.S.I. Quayle

Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to report that a further arrest was made by
the Military at Mohawk Road of a Chinese named Tsang Tsung Dau
for distributing pamphlets entitled "Devils Tattoo" similar to
that already forwarded to the I.O. On being questioned at the
Station he stated that they had been given to him at the Pootung
Academy, Loh Li Jau, by a student named Li, and that he had been
told to distribute them in the Settlement. When searched a number
of pamphlets were found in his possession. The accused is at
present detained in custody.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.I.

D. C. I.

Pamphlet attached to Daily Report of June 4.
Rudy.

The "Devils Tattoo"

Shanghai is to celebrate the kings birthday. By kind permission of the necessary military authority a grand Tattoo has been arranged to take place on Friday and Saturday. A tremendous fuss and much noise will be made. There will be all kinds of barbaric and satisfying displays. The old China-Hands will also bravely do thier part and ---much beer will flow over the „ longest bar in the world." The question then which arises foremost in the mind of the well balencep person, is " *Why should the birthday of an English king of well known foreign extraction, who never did a real days work in his life be more important than the birthday of any working class child?*" The correct answer to this question, we suggest, would go far towards solving the crime of british Imperialism and world labour exploitation.

The kings birthday is only important in the respect that his B--- Majesty is the visible symbol of british Imperialism. He is the figurehead of a system at home which stands for the exploitation of the poor by the rich; which is responsible for low wages, rotten housing conditions, unemployment, excessive drunkenness, preventative prostitution, crime, filthy misery, appalling poverty, organised attacks on trade unionism, etc. . He is the figurehead of a system which abroad in the past has attacked every nation including United States of America and France and which has during the last generation been responsible for the Black an'l Tan outrages in Ireland, Amritsar horror in India, the bombing of defenceless natives on the Frontiers, the flogging of Egyptians the imposition of forced labour upon the natives of East Africa, the unlawful seizure of untold millions of square miles of territory from helpless natives, and for the degradation suffering and military occupancy of China.

When the Shanghai Defence Force is Reguestep to celebrate his B--- Majesties birthday the rank an'l file soldier realises that this poor puppet stands for the very conlition of affairs which compelled most recruits through poverty as unemployed workers to join the army, so as to escape starvation and possibly a life of crime. Therefore, our lickspittle officers and better realize that we clearly understand what this humbugging nonsense means and that we are not forever destined to harmonise with them in singing that old song "Do not bite the hand that is strangling you.

The Shanghai Tattoo is not intended as a birthday compliment to his B--- Majesty. In reality it is merely a vulgar, arrogant, provocative display of pride an'l force on the part of the local authorities and british militarists. In their ignorant fear and rage they hope thereby to intimidate the Chinese into the continued acceptance of british Imperialism Like a cat hunching its back when confronted by a enemy; trying to make itself look more ferocious and powerfull than it really is; the Shanghai die-hards and british military braves have arranged this Tattoo so as to strike fear and terror, by a display of men and munitions, into the hearts of the Chinese workers and nationalists.

In 1918 the war ended which was to en'l all wars. Settling nothing it left behind misery for untold millions of people. During the post-war interval, however, preparations have been systematically pushed ahead for another world war; *this time against the Soviet Workers Republic. The Shanghai Doings is a sort of preliminary Tattoo to the Imperialist Devil Tattoo of International War against working class Russia.*

Already false documents, of the kind fabricated by the forger Conservative Party when they brought about the down fall of the first Labour Government, Have been produced by the ban lit war-lord Chang-Tso-Lin supported by british Imperialists, to prove that Russia the enemy of mankind. In London diplomatic relations have been broken off between England and the Soviets. Mussolini in behalf of british interests is stirring up the Balkan Cauldron, while in Shanghai british troops, on the pretext of supporting Japanese interists in Manchuria, are held in readiness to proceed North so as to more effectively hinder the Chinese Revolution *and if necessary be nearer to Russias Eastern borders.* The Tattoo may deceive simple souls but it cannot deceive those who may eventually have to pay for these stupidities wish their lives, and we rank and file soldiers warn our politicians and military leaders to watch out otherwise we may be compelled to resort to T A T T O O S of another character.

The kings birthday is less important than the birthday of any workers or soldiers child Send this parasite figurehead and his idle family to draw over £1 Million annually from the State together with his corrupt decadent aristocracy and bloodthirsty Imperialists —
T O H E L L.

We demand in the form of increased wages to money squandered on such barbaric displays as the Shanghai Tattoo.

We oppose british troops being in China. We refuse to shoot Chinese or Russian workers.

We refuse to attack the Russian workers whose only crime is that they supported our brothers and fathers last year while on strike for better labour conditions and wages.

We demand immediate return —Home.

(Shanghai Defence Force Revolutionary Soldiers Committee.)